

Problem Statement: Predict solar power potential in Namibia based on Global Horizontal Irradiance and meteorological data.



1

Outcome variable: Global Horizontal Irradiance in Namibia. (GHI_Avg)

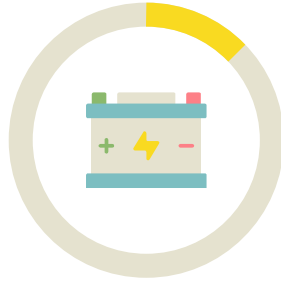
2

Evaluate **16 variables** for significant prediction ability regarding meteorological data responsible for solar power potential in Namibia

3

Compare the performance of **7 models** for predicting solar irradiance

Data



Data Source:



Southern African Universities Radiometric Network
Solar Radiometric Data for the Public

SAURAN USAid Station in Namibia University of Science and Technology



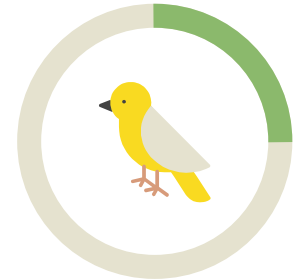
Data structure:

17 x 509,419

columns and rows pertaining to meteorological and physical conditions over a year.

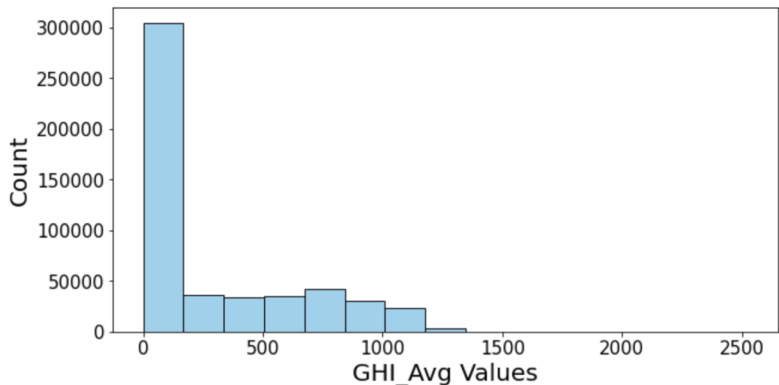
Data Processing/ Cleaning:

16 predictors with GHI (Global Horizontal Irradiance)
as the outcome.

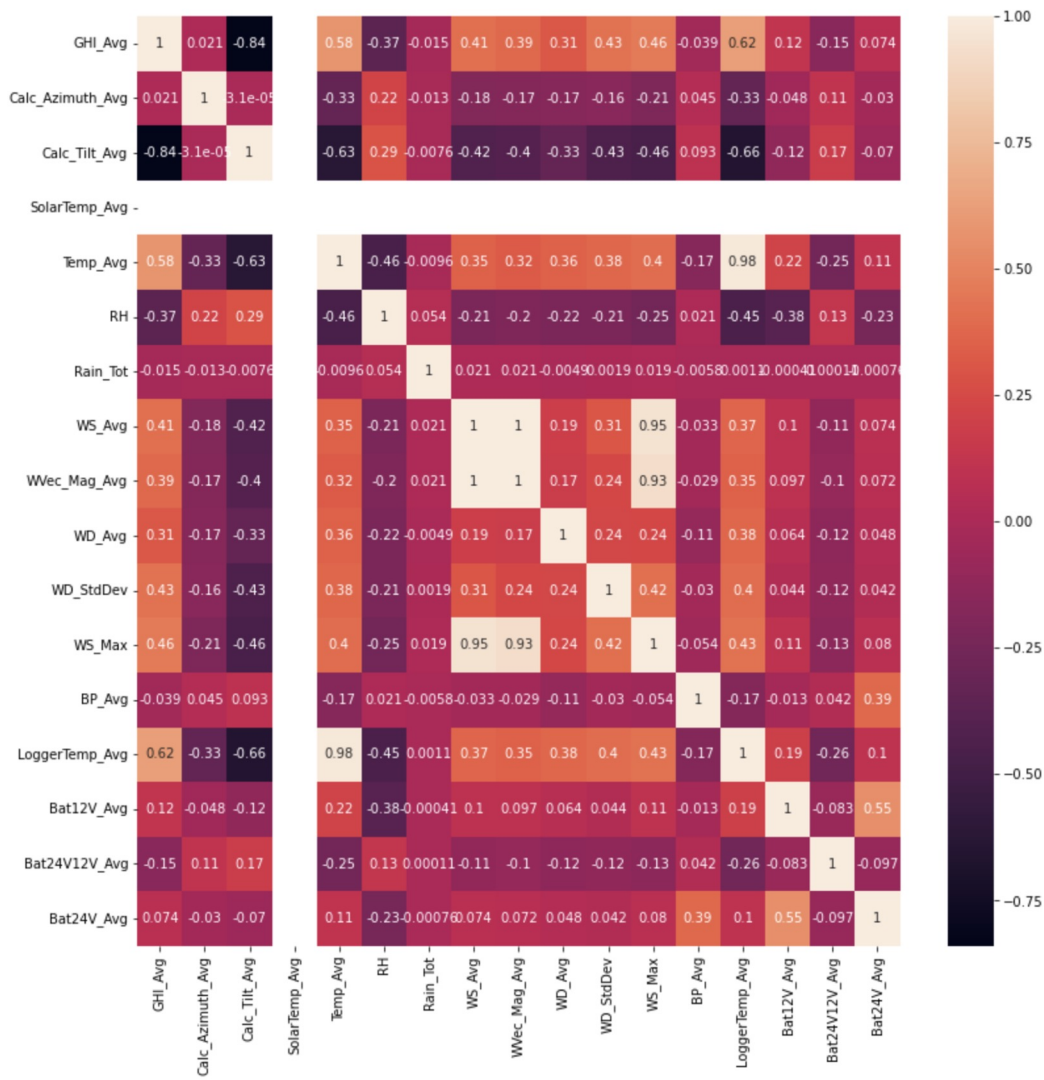
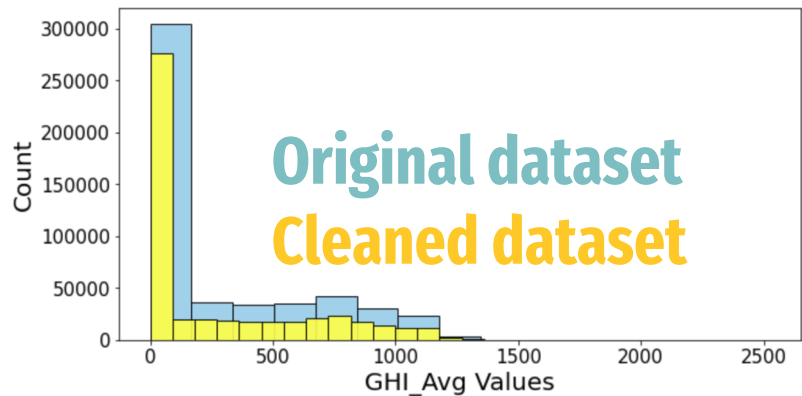


Exploring Data

Target variable (GHI_Avg) distribution



Target variable (GHI_Avg) distribution



Models applied



Linear Reg

Fitting the model
Analyzing intercepts and coefficients
Running predictions
Performing OLS Regression



KNN

Testing model with 2 neighbors
Using GridSearchCV to improve model
Evaluating and comparing models



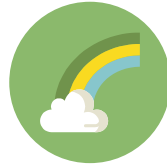
Random Forest

Addressing potential multicollinearity and using correlation matrix
Using Variance Inflation Factor
Performing Random Forest Regression



Ridge

Introducing array of alpha with different values
Select optimal alpha by performing cross-validated ridge regression
Refit ridge regression with optimal value of alpha



Lasso

Fit the lasso model with 10000 maximum iterations
Perform 10-fold cross-validation to choose optimal alpha
Evaluate the model comparing ridge and lasso



XGB

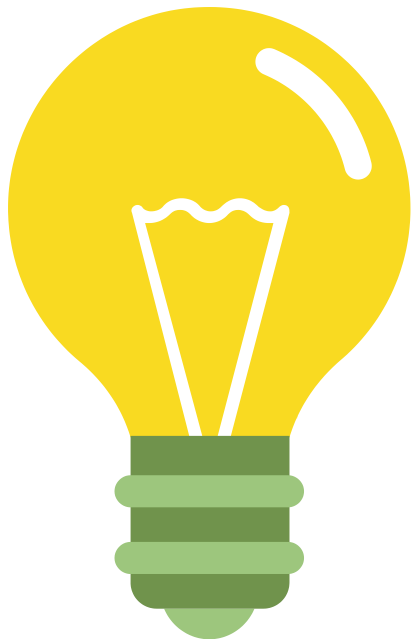
Perform training and testing on the dataset
Evaluate model and compare errors with previous models



GBR

Instantiate gradient boosting regressor
Fit to training set
Predict on test set
Evaluate model

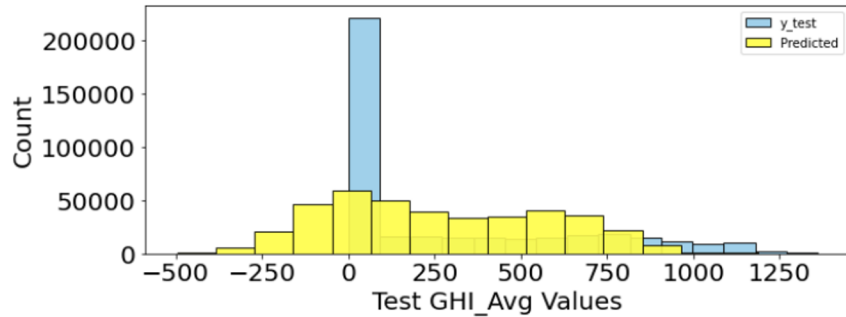
Model assessment



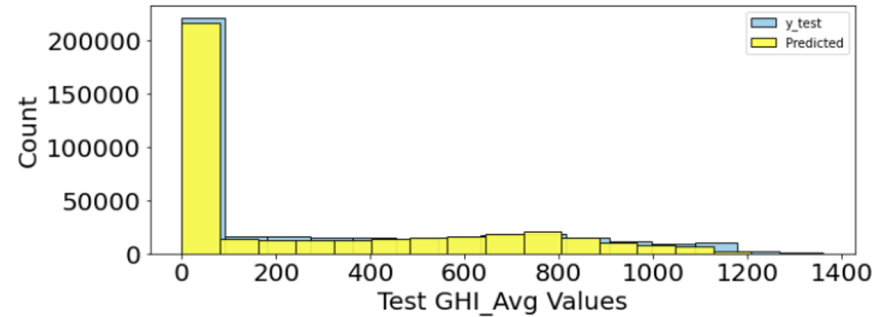
	r-squared	RMSE	MAE
Linear Regression Model	0.756	177.495	141.978
Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Model	0.928	96.285	37.66
Random Forest Regression Model	0.959	71.985	24.142
Ridge Regression Model	0.754	178.623	143.723
Lasso Regression Model	0.757	177.680	141.987
XGB Model	0.958	73.564	27.542
GBR Model	0.898	114.744	62.918

Model assessment

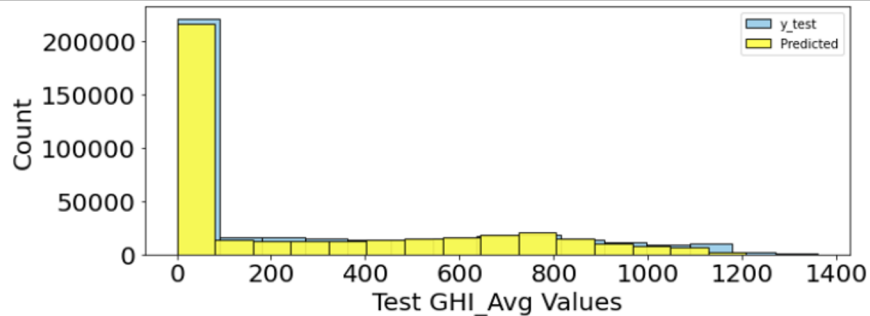
Linear Regression Model



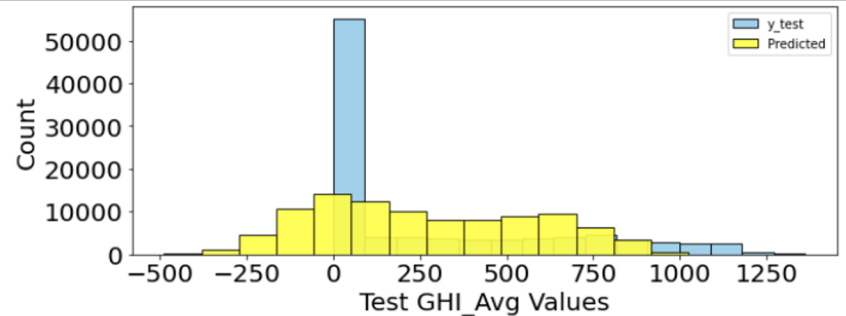
Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Model



Random Forest Regression Model

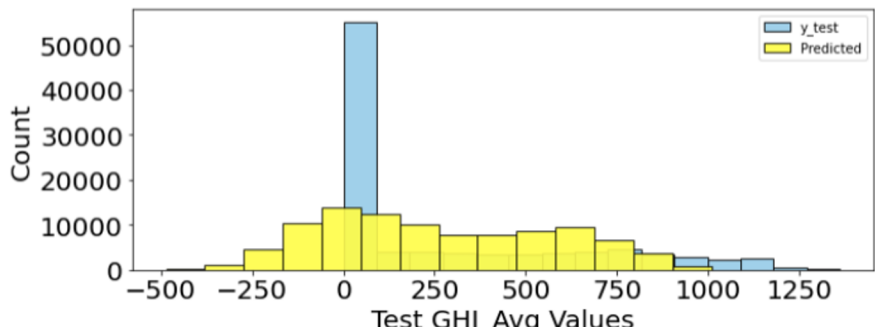


Ridge Regression Model

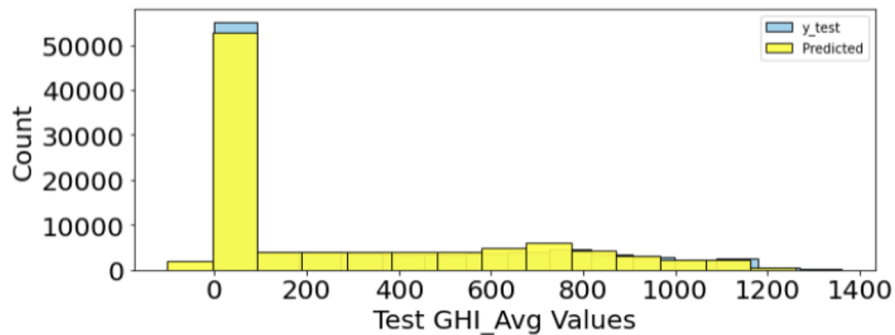


Model assessment

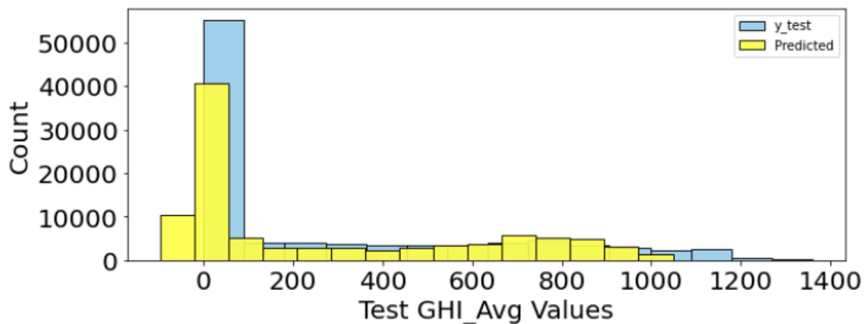
Lasso Regression Model



XGB Model

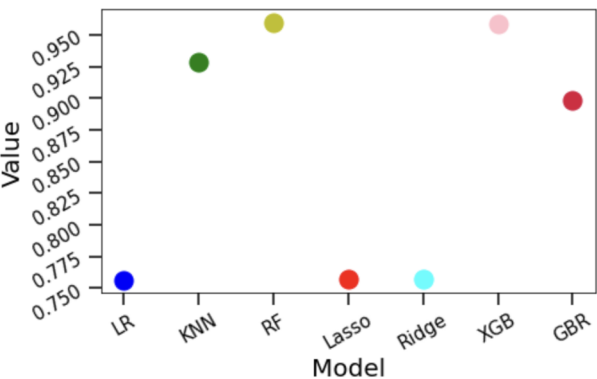


GBR Model

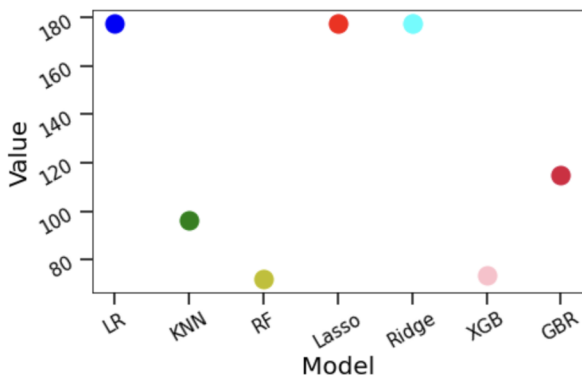


Model assessment

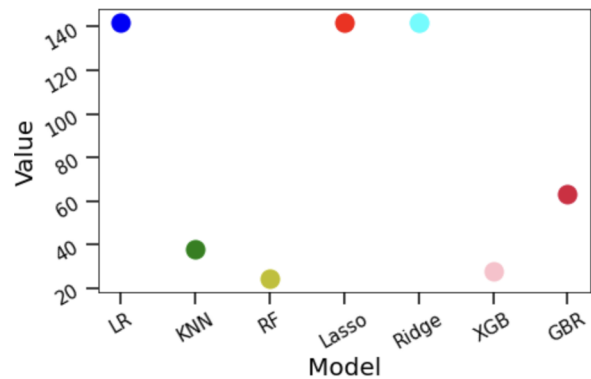
Models R2 distribution



Models RMSE distribution



Models MAE distribution



Random Forest and XGB

- *Random Forest (RF) and XGB are the two optimal models for our dataset.*
- *RF is slightly better than XGB (higher R2 and lower RMSE & MAE).*